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Dime a Day Top Pay for China Workers

Rapid Disappearance of Handicrafts Before Advance of Machine-Made Goods Indicated by Economic Investigation of Conditions in Peiping

Peiping (Peking)—Perhaps never in the whole history of China have the occupations of her people been so disturbed as at present, declares Prof. L. K. Tao, after an eight-months' study of handicraft workers in Peiping for the China Foundation, an institution established with some of the money returned under the American Boxer indemnity.

Dr. Tao and his assistants selected 500 representative families, engaged in artificial flower-making, crocheting, making match-boxes, toy-manufacture and other occupations which can be done in the homes, or in small factories. He discovered that in most cases it is impossible for families so engaged to support themselves, even when the small children work. Of the 500 families, 299 are receiving charity in some form or other.

This study was undertaken before the capital was removed from the North to Nanking, so that the conditions incidental to removal of the government offices do not affect the survey. The picture which Dr. Tao draws is that of a disappearing group—the handicraft workers of China. Since the appearance of machine-made goods in the Orient, they have fought a losing fight, Dr. Tao points out, and disturbed political and economic conditions have hastened their defeat in competition with the machines from the West.

Unpaid or unemployed workers trained for one occupation, have turned to others as a last resort, said Dr. Tao. In consequences, he found unpaid policemen working as house servants, shop assistants who have lost their jobs becoming jinrikisha pullers, and workers in some handicrafts which have been almost destroyed turning to others, increasing the competition and lowering the prices.

Dr. Tao found that the average total earning of the 500 households was only $157 Mexican, a little more than $75 gold per year for an average of more than four persons. Living in the simplest possible manner, the investigators found that the 500 families spent about $1 gold per year on food for the family, the remaining $25 gold having to cover everything.

Of the 5157 Mexican, which represents the yearly earnings of a family, only $68 Mexican (about $35 gold) is derived from handicrafts, the rest coming from other work. In the 500 families studied, there were 934 handicraft workers skilled in some form of handwork. Their daily earnings ranged from 2½ to 11 cents gold, the highest paid not receiving enough for 10 or 12 hours of work to live on.

Dr. Tao believes it will not be long before the handicraft worker will entirely disappear.

Inauguration Legends

It would be strange if so notable and picturesque a ceremony as the United States Presidential inauguration were not surrounded by a mass of legend and tradition. On no aspect of it do they converge more curiously than on the question how the ceremony came to be observed out of doors when the date for it made inclement weather in early possibility. Everyone knows that Washington was inducted into office in 1789 in the open air, on the steps of what is now the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street. But there was then neither a national capital nor an adequate hall of Congress. From that time until the inauguration of Monroe, in 1817, the ceremony was invariably held indoors: twice at Congress Hall, Philadelphia, and on the other four occasions in the Senate Chamber or House of Representatives at Washington.

An article on the subject in last Sunday's supplement to The Times cited a statement that the change to an outdoor ceremonial in 1817 resulted from a deadlock between Senate and House over allotment of indoor tickets. The actual facts are quite as singular. The Capitol had been burned by General Ross and the British soldiers when they occupied Washington in 1814. It had not yet been restored; Congress was meeting in what McMaster describes as an "unpretentious brick building, some hundred yards to the northeast of the Capitol" which "one Daniel Carrol and others had erected soon after the British invasion and leased to the government."

Monroe's inauguration had been planned for indoor observance in that extemporized hall of legislation; but Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House, vetoed the whole arrangement. Clay's enemies insisted that he was "getting even with Monroe" for not appointing him Secretary of State. His friends declared, on grounds which seem plausible enough, that he was convinced of the danger of assembling so great a number of people on the not over-secure flooring of Carroll's building. In the end, Monroe was sworn in on an open-air platform, fronting these temporary Congressional quarters.

That this out-of-door ceremony of 1817 was regarded as a temporary makeshift is indicated by the fact that both Monroe at his second inauguration and John Quincy Adams, who succeeded him, took the oath in the hall of the House of Representatives. Only when Jackson was inaugurated, in 1829, and the hordes of the unterrified Democracy descended on Washington to see their idol inducted into office, was the open-air ceremony resumed. It was repeated invariably thereafter with each newly elected President, except on the rare occasions when, as in Mr. Taft's inauguration, the state of the weather made an open-air ceremony impossible. The American public showed no willingness to relinquish the outdoor spectacle.

A handbook of out-of-the-way political information, published twenty-four years ago, took the trouble to count up the length of each inaugural address prior to that time. It found that the average lengths was 2,340 words, which compares with about 3,000 in Mr. Hoover's inaugural of last Monday. Washington's second inaugural was the shortest, with 134 words; but Roosevelt's 977-word inaugural of 1905 also scored well for Presidential brevity—an example which his subsequent messages to Congress certainly did not follow. By far the longest was William Henry Harrison's, whose 8,578 words nearly doubled the next highest record on the list, despite Webster's famous blue-pencilling of the "twenty proconsuls" from the original draft. Perhaps this makes it easier to understand why Harrison, whose inaugural was delivered out of doors on a stormy day, should have fallen ill and died a month afterward.

The same handbook also made the curious calculation, with somewhat unexpected results, of the number of times the personal pronoun "I" was used in each inaugural. The most frequent use of the first person singular did not occur with Roosevelt, whose inaugural was actually the only one which did not employ it at all, or even with Cleveland, in whose first inaugural it was used only five times, but, strange to say, with Lincoln, whose first inaugural introduced it forty-three times. In Lincoln's more famous second inaugural, however, it occurred only once.

Breeding Enemies of Our Insect Foes

"Beneficial" Parasites — that is, beneficial to man, are those that infest and kill pests that injure our domestic animals and cultivated trees and plants. These beneficial parasites are now being bred and exported in large quantites to points where their services are needed to war against local pests.

A laboratory for breeding beneficial parasites, established by the British Empire Marketing Board, has now been at work for rather more than a year. Consignments of insects have been sent out in response to requests from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Kenya, the Falkland Islands, and different parts of England. Between 20,000 and 30,000 larvae of the pine tortrix, 90 per cent. infected with a parasite that attacks it in its larval stage, were recently collected (largely from Brandon, in Suffolk) for Ontario. Ontario also received 20,000 parasites of the greenhouse white fly, which was exported on whole tomato sprigs and sent over in cold storage.

"Adult parasites of a scale insect that attacks fruit were sent over in small sealed test-tubes to Vancouver and provided with raisins for nourishment in transit. The wood wasp Sirex infests most timber-growing countries. Its larvae bore their way into tree trunks, leaving behind them neat circular tunnels in the wood. The Sirex parasite is another fly, Rhyssa, with a long ovipositor which it thrusts right through the grain of the wood until it penetrates the body of the wood wasp larva, on which it lays its egg. Three hundred and fifty of these Rhyssa larvae have been collected in Devon and shipped to the Cawthron Institute in New Zealand.

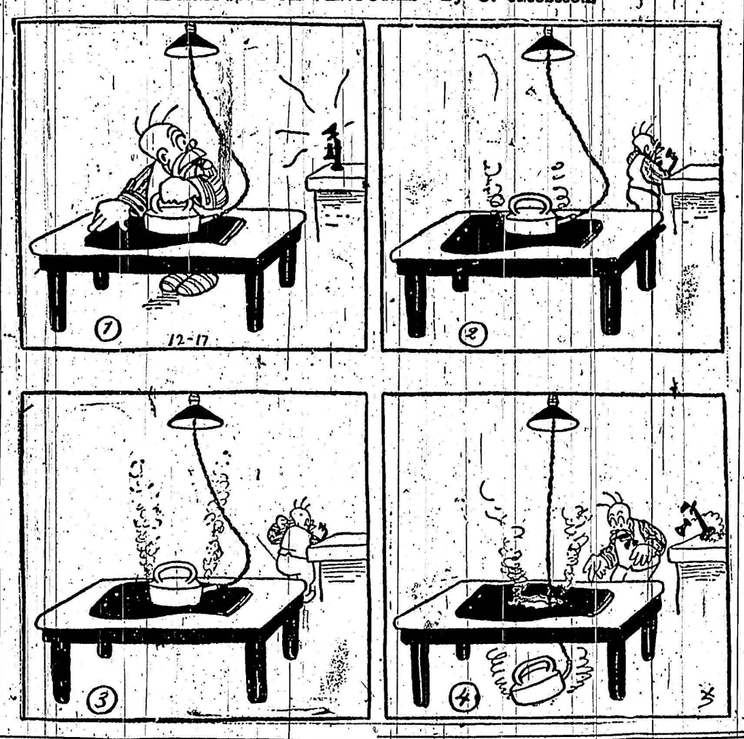
"The sheep blow-fly, a big greenbottle, lays its eggs in dirty and matted wool on living sheep, and the maggots that hatch out eat their way into the animal's body. There is, however, a parasite which in turn lays its eggs in the blow-fly maggot and eventually kills it. Hundreds of thousands of these maggots, with their appropriate parasites, are being bred at the laboratories and some have already been exported in the chrysalis stage to Australia, South Africa and the Falkland Islands, where the blow-fly causes enormous loss of sheep life. Other recent exports include parasites of the woolly aphis of the apple, sent to India and Kenya Colony, and of the earwig, sent to New Zealand and Canada. Three Australian scientific men from the Commonwealth Department of Entomology are carrying out research at the laboratories under the superintendent, Dr. Thompson, who is himself a Canadian. One is working on the sheep maggot, or blow-fly, already mentioned; one on a parasite of the apple-ravaging codling-moth, and one on an insect that attacks a troublesome weed, Saint-John's-wort. Dr. Myers, of the Farnham Royal staff, has gone to the West Indies to deal with tropical parasites, and he will organize shipments of beneficial insects between the various islands and British Guiana."

LONG DISTANCE PHOTO

Mars only about 35,000,000 miles away when this photo was made through a very high powered telescope at the Yerkes Observatory. Note the alleged mountains and valleys.

The average man will buy a suit when he can afford it, but he'll buy a new automobile any time.—Brandon Sun.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson.



Garden Paths and Summer Bloom

Holiday Season Can Be Accounted for by Proper Planning of Flower Selection

SOIL NOTES

Holidays and the Garden

If at all possible the urban gardener should take into consideration the time of his summer holiday when he is planting his flowers and vegetables. Of course, in the perfect garden there will always be a good show of bloom and a steady supply of salad material from the first of June on, but in the amateur's layout there is usually a time when the garden is at its best. This should not come when the owner is away at some summer resort or on a distant motor tour. One can quite easily arrange to have things come on at the full either in July, August or September. If the gardener is going away, for instance, in July, it is best to delay planting of gladiolus, dahlias and the main annual flowers grown from seed until a week or two later than usual. The same rule should be practiced with beets, carrots, corn, tomatoes and melons. When this is done, the main crop, of both flowers and vegetables will come on in August. If one is not taking holidays until August, however, it is well to get some flowers and vegetables in as early as possible, and the balance in very late, so that there will be a show before going away and a second one after arrival home. In any case, it is well before leaving the garden for a few weeks in the summer to cut everything well back, particularly buds and flowers, to mulch well with grass clippings or straw to conserve the moisture when it is not possible to have a neighbor turn his hose over the fence once in a while, so that top growth will be checked while one is absent.

An Ideal Soil

If it were always possible for a gardener to pick his soil, he would pick one composed of an equal mixture of organic and inorganic matter, a light, deep sandy loam with plenty of humus in it. This is the ideal toward which to work in bringing the soil to condition. Gardeners have to take the soil as they find it and bring it into condition, not a difficult work at all if undertaken intelligently, but one requiring patience and perhaps several seasons to secure the proper tilth. A soil of the composition mentioned is particularly valuable for its ability to absorb fertilizer. Heavy soils absorb it too slowly and sand too rapidly, so the admixture with humus as the carrier is the proper mixture. Every time a crop with the luxuriant growth of a favoring climate is taken off the soil, a portion of the soil fertility goes with it and it is necessary to replace it. The plowing under of green manures, the spading in of stable manure and the adding of vegetable compots and commercial fertilizers is a continuous process.

Garden Paths

Paths add much to the attractiveness of any flower garden or lawn. If a supply of limestone is plentiful and cheap, a pleasing effect may be produced by having crazy style or irregular fashion. Simply dig out sod or soil the same size and exact depth of your stone and plant irregularly. If this is done carefully, the lawn mower will run right over and no trimming will be necessary. The central path of the garden should be in line with the centre of the back porch or with a window commanding the view if the porch is so placed that it is impracticable as an axis. To round off, have the path lead up to a rose-covered garden seat or archway through the flower garden into the vegetable patch. If there is room, the main path may circle a garden pool in which water plants are growing, or if this is too elaborate, a bird-bath or sun dial may be used for similar effect.

Spinach is a Standard Vegetable

Spinach will be one of the first vegetables harvested in the vegetable garden, and, if planted at intervals of a couple of weeks, from the time the soil is fit to work until June, will furnish delightful greens for the table until midsummer. This vegetable delights in a warm, rich soil, and must be heavily manured and, like all other vegetables, should be pushed quickly with regular applications of nitrate of soda. The rows should be at least twelve inches apart, and, where horse cultivation is practiced, two feet or a yard. If preferred, and the soil is clean, it may be broadcast, but in this case it is harder to keep down the weeds. After the plants are up well, thin well to at least eight inches apart, and keep the soil cultivated and fertilized. Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved is one of the hardiest and is an early variety as well. This, like the Victoria, is wrinkled like Savoy cabbage, succulent and curled. King of Denmark is one of the most valuable of the recent introductions, an dwill keep in condition for cutting for a week or two after other varieties have gone to seed, although it is not as early as the first-named. Some of the spinaches after cutting will grow up again and furnish a second crop, but the quality of these is not equal to the others.

Now, Even China!

Chinese Press Seeks Freedom From Curb by Government

Shanghai. — Chinese newspapers, long throttled by strict military censorship, have struck their first blow for freedom of the press.

The papers complain that, even with the establishment of the Nationalist government and so-called recognition of the people's rights, they are still unable to print the news uncurbed.

In an effort to break down this long established censorship, publishers, especially those in Shanghai, have formed an association with the specific purpose of forcing the Nanking government to discard the last vestige of censorship.

For years Chinese newspapers have managed to exist in spite of a continually changing governmental authority, each keen to prevent the publication of news that might prove harmful to its shortlived regime.

Prior to the coming of the Nationalists Chinese dailies were forbidden to print news of political developments or to editorialize on governmental changes taking place. As a result the dailies for a time were reduced to printing trivialities.

ALWAYS BLUE

1st Fish: What a lugubrious looking individual. Does he always look that way?

2nd Fish: Sure. He can't help it. That's Mr. Bluefish!

China's Navy to Expand

President Chiang, at Launching, Advances Cruiser Program

Shanghai—President Chiang Kai-shek recently visited Shanghai to attend the launching of a new Chinese gunboat at the Kiangnan dockyards, the same government dockyards that, strangely enough, not long ago completed several gunboats for the United States Navy to operate on our Yangtze River patrol.

In his address at the launching President Chiang spoke of the importance of increasing the Chinese Navy, and said he intended to do all in his power to get the government to pass appropriations for a large cruiser-building program. The Chinese press came out with long stories on the President's support of a "big navy" program.

The Chinese Navy long has been something of a sore point with patriotic Chinese. It actually does not amount to much as it stands to-day, they are forced to admit. It is also a fact that not a single vital engagement at sea took place during the entire revolution, and no military commander was at any time definitely sure of where the naval officers stood.

There are at present four squadrons or divisions in the Chinese Navy, according to an official report made by the Navy Department in the Ministry of War, submitted during the recent disbandment conference at Nanking.

The ships in the first total twelve under Vice Admiral Chen Chih-lang. The tabulation does not designate what class of ships make up each squadron, but it may be presumed most of them are of the small gunable type, with a few ships comparable to American destroyers, but much older and in many cases obsolete and virtually useless except against merchantmen or for anti-pirate work.

Vice Admirable Chen Shao-kwan is the commanding officer of the Second Squadron, which lists twenty ships, and Vice-Admiral Tseng Yitink of the Third with eleven ships. For three ships in the Fourth (training) Squadron no commanding officer is stated.

The Barriers of Class

Viscount Knebworth in the Saturday Review (London): It is an indisputable truth that the real interests of the worker are bound up with the interests of the concern for which he works. It is equally a truth that this fact has so far been concealed from him. Any policy which tends towards lifting the curtain and enabling the worker to see in what direction his real interests lie must strike at the very heart of organized class.

What the poets refer to as the touches of spring aren't a marker to the touches of the Christmas season. —Chicago Post.

Grace and Poise on Skates

RADCLIFFE'S AMATEUR FANCY SKATING CHAMPION

Maribel Vinson, freshman at Radcliffe College, who, though only 17, is the holder of the U.S. national amateur fancy skating championship.

Island Which Brit[illegible] Now Report[illegible]

London Paper Declares [illegible] Charted—Alleged [illegible] South of [illegible]

London—"A year ago the pe[illegible] the world was shattered by the [illegible] that Norway was claiming an [illegible] 15,000 miles south of the Cape of [illegible] Hope which Great Britain maint[illegible] was hers," says the Daily Tele[illegible] It continues: "Last Novembe[illegible] breathed again. With wonted [illegible] nanimity our Foreign Office w[illegible] all and any British claim to [illegible] Island. And now comes the new[illegible] It is not an island at all but a [illegible] berg. The magnanimity of the F[illegible] Office thus appears less than th[illegible] inal estimate, though its w[illegible] shines brighter than ever.

"But we take this iceberg [illegible] with every kind of auspicion, [illegible] even if it would not be unique [illegible] kind. Many mythical islands [illegible] been put on maps. In the far [illegible] arctic Sir James Ross charted o[illegible]

[illegible] Ceded to Norway [illegible] to Be Only an Iceberg

[illegible] Mythical Islands Have Been [illegible] Located 15,000 Miles [illegible] of Good Hope

[illegible] name of "Doubtful Island" because [illegible] could not make out whether it was [illegible] or an iceberg. It turned out to [illegible] were ice. These remote lonely [illegible] seas provided navigators [illegible] many imaginary landfalls.

[illegible] Close to Bouvet Island itself [illegible] has been reported and called [illegible] the name of 'Thompson.' Captain [illegible] is, in 1825, saw a second island to [illegible] northeast and a cluster of others. [illegible] nobody else can find them. Shall [illegible] believe Bouvet Island a myth or an [illegible] berg?" It cannot be. In 1898 a [illegible] man oceanographic expedition [illegible] led. They reported it a volcanic [illegible] 3,000 feet high, coming down to [illegible] sea in steep cliffs pentagonal in [illegible] pe and five miles across. How can [illegible] have become an iceberg? How do [illegible] tales of the sea get told?"—Christian Science Monitor.

Nobile Proves Amundsen's S[illegible]

Italy Herself Proves One Time Hero a Qu[illegible] ter and to Blame for [illegible] Italia Crash

One of Italy's heroes is [illegible] from his pedestal by the recen[illegible] ings of the board of inquiry ap[illegible] ed by Premier Mussolini, to lea[illegible] cause of the wreck of the di[illegible] Italia, and to fix the responsibil[illegible] the loss of the airship. In t[illegible] port of the board, made pub[illegible] March 3, Gen. Umberto Nobile [illegible] mander of the Italia on her [illegible] from Spitsbergen to the North [illegible] is adjudged responsible for the [illegible] of the dirigible and the dis[illegible] ending of the expedition, with [illegible] the lives of eight of the Italia [illegible] and nine voluntary rescuers [illegible] resume of their findings, the [illegible] reached this conclusion:

"The loss of Italia's was [illegible] a false manoeuvre, the re[illegible] of the composition of the cre[illegible] of the way the craft was h[illegible] The responsibility for this [illegible] manoeuvre rests on the Italia[illegible] mander."

General Nobile, one of the h[illegible] the Amundsen-Ellsworth flig[illegible] the North Pole, also is sharp[illegible] sured for having allowed lim[illegible] pe taken off the ice-pack bef[illegible] others were rescued. In the [illegible] opinion, this was "without [illegible] tion." Furthermore, point o[illegible] Brooklyn Citizen:

"It cannot be said that this [illegible] his condemnation was adopted [illegible] committee capable of judgi[illegible] events considered, or without [illegible] vestigation. The committee w[illegible] sided over by Admiral Cagni, a[illegible] as members four Generals, [illegible] miral, and one Senator. It he[illegible] sittings, examining hundreds o[illegible] ments and questioning all su[illegible] of the wreck."

In the opinion of the New [illegible] Times the report reflects an [illegible] effort to bring out the facts, [illegible] they hurt reputations or no[illegible] must have been difficult for the [illegible] commission to reach these [illegible] sions, observes the Baltimor[illegible] "and it must have been equal[illegible] cult for Premier Mussolini to [illegible] to their publication." As he [illegible] lyn Eagle explains:

"The official condemnation [illegible] Nobile carries, in itself, no [illegible] penalty. But it fixes definit[illegible] blame that has been informa[illegible] pretty widely bestowed. If [illegible] mander of the Italia exped[illegible] in fortitude, as the unanimous [illegible] of the committee holds that [illegible] he must endure the severe pe[illegible] a public disgrace. By all acco[illegible] is a man of honorable intent[illegible] worthy ambition, on whom [illegible] penalty must fall with crushin[illegible] But he seems to have lacke[illegible] thing that no man can definite[illegible] be has until the test comes. [illegible] weakness, he endures a pu[illegible] more severe than that of ma[illegible] liberate wrongdoer."

On the other hand, the [illegible] inquiry completely exonerate[illegible] Filipo Zappi and Capt. Alber[illegible] ano, of the Italia crew, who [illegible] to have continued their re[illegible] ward the nearets land after t[illegible] panion, Prof. Finn Malmgren [illegible] ish meteorologist, fell [illegible] General Nobile is left to t[illegible] brunt of world-wide criticism. [illegible] hard blow," remarks the Phi[illegible] Inquirer. But adds the Troy [illegible]

"Italy will gain instead [illegible] the regard of the world be[illegible] its determination to hew to [illegible] The commission undoubtedly [illegible] structed by Premier Mussolin[illegible] der a decision in accordance [illegible] findings. General Nobile [illegible] has been weighed in the bala[illegible] found wanting."

Censorship

New Statesman (London): [illegible] police confiscated a MS. sent [illegible] Lawrence by post to his p[illegible] The interference of the pol[illegible] Mr. D. H. Lawrence's priva[illegible] spondence . . . is utterly ind[illegible] and abominable. We suppose [illegible] some law or regulation [illegible] gives the police power to [illegible] things. Or perhaps there [illegible] visions in the old Post Of[illegible] which were made for an utt[illegible] ferent purpose. But the poi[illegible] concerns the public is whet[illegible] means that the mails are n[illegible] safe, to the supervision of so[illegible] or less stupid policeman, that [illegible] ters may be steamed open [illegible] closed by any curious conso[illegible] we resort, once more to sea[illegible] to be sure of privacy, and ca[illegible] sure even with that? It is [illegible] less than an outrage upon al[illegible] ideas of individual liberty th[illegible] men should possess such po[illegible]

Colleen Absent

[illegible]land to Have No Entry in Beauty Show at Galveston, Owing to Clergy's Protest

Dublin.—The most beautiful girl in [illegible]land will not compete in the beauty [illegible] petition at Galveston, Texas, in [illegible]. An agitation was started by an [illegible] Catholic newspaper against the [illegible] uty competition which had been [illegible] anged by a Dublin evening paper [illegible] order to select Miss Ireland in 1929 [illegible] the other beauties of some dozen [illegible] er countries to travel to Texas this [illegible] mer to compete for the title of [illegible] Miss Universe."

Beauty competitions generally were [illegible] nounced as unseemly and degrading [illegible] critics here were reinforced by [illegible] Bishop Byrne who cabled from Gal[illegible] ston declaring that no modest [illegible] gale participate, as the competi[illegible] d to parade [illegible] raked before the [illegible] This created a problem [illegible] Irish and the Catholic [illegible] editor owed before he [illegible] They both commanded [illegible] the shop, whose replies have not been [illegible] closed, but the point of view [illegible] at they announced the [illegible] the competition which has been [illegible] ning several years.

Sherlock Holmes" Fooled for Once

[illegible]onan Doyle, Noted Spiritualist is Victim of Hoax Revelation

Nairobi, East Africa.—Sir Arthur [illegible]onan Doyle, famous author of the [illegible]erlock Holmes detective stories [illegible] and more recently prominent as an [illegible]vocate of spiritualism was the [illegible] here of a hoax revelation.

Sir Arthur, who is touring and lec[illegible] ring on spiritualism, was exhibiting [illegible] ghost pictures" which he had accepted as authentic physical manifestations of spirit existence. One in particular he had positioned, a dim figure which he asserted was a spirit which had inhabited a local haunted house. He called attention to the hard, wicked face of the apparition and suggested that it perhaps was the spirit of a clergyman "earth bound because of his sins."

At this point Sir Arthur's [illegible] that well-known hero boomed, unexpected and announced: "That's me." He explained that the picture was taken 16 years ago at Nottingham, England, 100 miles northwest of London. After his friends had unsuccessfully watched all night at a haunted house for signs of a ghost he said he had dressed in a white sheet and had made the photograph.

Find Hidden Treasure in Russian Monastery

Children Playing in Cellars of Abandoned Building Come Upon Secret Passage

Moscow.—Buried treasure in gold coins, imports an old estimated at several million rubles, is reported to have been discovered in an empty monastery in the middle Volga region.

The report states that a group of children were playing hide and seek in the cellars and one of the hiders suggested that they remove some pieces of timber heaped in a corner to conceal themselves. They discovered a hole and a passage leading downward and became so interested that the seekers were caught them, whereupon the crowd abandoned the game and decided to explore the passage. [illegible] they found [illegible] which [illegible]

Th[illegible] as [illegible] is a [illegible] are [illegible] of [illegible] were [illegible] ago in [illegible] Russo[illegible] in an [illegible] are wa[illegible] of the [illegible] the lea[illegible] of foo[illegible] [illegible]ated but it [illegible] and [illegible] Thus [illegible] 0,000 [illegible] ars [illegible] ince [illegible] spu[illegible] eas[illegible] llar [illegible] war [illegible] [illegible]rican re[illegible] [illegible]tem.

Canada's Mining Industry

The variety of Canada's mineral deposits, the large scale on which operations are conducted, and the great extent of its mining lands, make it evident that the Dominion is a country of great mineral possibilities, that it is undergoing rapid development and that it offers an attractive field for exploration and development companies.